CHAP. XII

Of the Lilly *of the* Vally

The Kinds.

OF this Lilly I find but two ſorts. 1. Lilly-Convally with white flowers. 2 Lilly-Convally with red flowers.

The *Forme,*

The Lilly of the Valley hath leaves, ſomewhat like unto other white Lillies, or rather like unto the leaves of the ſmallest water Plantains, among which doth a ſlender and ſmall ſtalk ſpring up; in the top of which grow forth little ſsmall white flowers, like little bells, with turned edges, and of a pleaſant ſmell; which being paſt there come ſmall red berries, much like the berries of *Aſparagus;* wherein the ſeed is contained. The root is ſmall and ſlender, creeping farre abroad in the ground.

The Temperature and *Vertues.*

The Lillies of the Valley * * * ſtops the paſſages of the Leproſy beginning that the ſame ſpread no further abroad. * * The water alſo aſſwageth the swellings of the stingings of Bee and Waſps, if it be applyed to the part. * * * The wine is more precious than Gold; for if any one that is troubled with the *Apoplexy* drink thereof, with ſix grains of Pepper, and a little Lavander water, they ſhall not need to fear it that moneth; * * * Six ounces of the water of the flowers, helpeth thoſe that are poyſoned or bit with a mad dog, and being drunk fourty daies, it doth away the falling Sckneſſe. * * * *Gerard* ſaith, That a glaſſe being filled with the flowers of *May* Lillies, and ſet in an Ant-hill with the mouth cloſe ſtopped for a months ſpace, and then taken out, you ſhall find a Liquor in the Glaſſe, which being outwardly applyed helps the Gout very much.

(*To be continued.*)

A NEW TERRESTRIAL ORCHID

In November, 1903, during an excursion to the vicinity of Camp Longview in the southern end of the Everglades, Mr. J. J. Carter, Mr. A. A. Eaton, and the writer discovered a peculiar orchid in the pine woods along the trail about two miles north-east of the point where the trail crosses Long Prairie. The plant was first observed by Mr. Carter, and only two plants were found.

The material was divided and one part sent to Mr. Oakes Ames' Botanical Laboratory, while the other was sent to the New York Botanical Garden, with the hope that the specimens might continue to grow and flower in one or both of these institutions, as the plants found had well developed buds, but no open flowers. Unfortunately both specimens were damaged by cold weather before they reached their destinations, and they both died. Fortunately, however, the best plants were sent to Mr. Ames who made careful camera lucida drawings of the parts of the flower-bud. Mr. Ames tentatively referred the plants to *Tetramicra Eulophiae* Reichenb. f. in a paper published in the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington **19**: 2. 1906.

In September of the following year, 1904, Mrs. Britton collected specimens of the same orchid on New Providence, Bahamas; and the dissections, and the field notes made by Dr. Britton, correspond almost exactly with the dissections and notes made by Mr. Ames.

Mr. Eaton's continued exploration of the Everglade Keys in 1903 and Mr. Carter's and the writer's further exploration of that region in 1904 failed to reveal further specimens, although diligent search was made. However, while we were in the pine woods in the vicinity of Long Prairie in October, 1906, Mr. Carter again found two plants at a point about two miles south of the locality where he discovered similar plants in 1903.

Further study of the plant proves it to be a complete novelty. I take pleasure in naming it for Mr. J. J. Carter, of Pleasant Grove, Pennsylvania, who was the first one known to lay eyes on it.

Carteria gen. nov.

Caulescent herbs with clustered fleshy tubers and erect simple stems. Leaves various, the basal ones firm, narrow, with plicate blades, the cauline ones mere sheathing scales. Flowers several, erect, axillary to scale-like bracts. Perianth colored. Sepals nearly equal, narrow, longer than the petals. Petals decidedly narrower than the sepals. Lip short, sessile, slightly 3-lobed at the apex, with the middle lobe much longer than the lateral ones, the body with 5 longitudinal crests. Capsules erect.

Carteria corallicola sp. nov.

Stems 2–3.5 dm. tall, rather slender, fleshy: basal leaves 2–7 cm. long; blades nearly linear, narrowed at both ends, often curved: spike of flowers rather inconspicuous, erect: lateral sepals linear-lanceolate to broadly linear, 6.5–7.5 mm. long, green or greenish-yellow: petals linear or nearly so, yellowish-green or greenish-white: lip oval to orbicular-oval, 6–7 mm. long, the body yellowish, with the crests extending to the base of the middle lobe, the lobes magenta, or magenta-pink at the tips: anther magenta: mature fruit not seen.

In pinelands, Everglade Keys, Florida. Also in the Bahamas. Type collected about two miles northeast of the point where the old trail crosses Long Prairie, October 31, 1906, J. K. Small, J. J. Carter, A. A. Eaton.

Carteria is related to *Triphora*, but differs in the position of the flowers, and the lip, as described above, and in the short column, the prominently 3-lobed stigma which is thick and spongy at the base, and the inconspicuous anther-connective.

J. K. Small

REVIEWS

Collins' The Green Algae of North America *

American students of the fresh-water algae and of the marine Chlorophyceae have welcomed the appearance of Collins' descriptive work on the green algae of North America, which treatise they have now been able to put to a practical test for about a year. This dignified book of four hundred octavo pages and eighteen plates begins with an Introduction, in which are discussed the scope of the work, the present status of our knowledge of this group of plants, and methods of collecting, preserving, and studying the algae. The author has used the term "green algae" in the broad familiar sense, instead of trying to make it conterminous with the "Chlorophyceae" of most modern authors. However, the Desmidiaceae are omitted as constituting a proper specialty of their own on account of their numbers and peculiar characters and the Characeae are left out owing to their slight affinities with the green algae in the narrower sense. The class Heterokontae, proposed by Luther in 1899 and adopted a little

* Collins, Frank Shipley. The Green Algae of North America. Tufts College Studies (Scientific Series) 2: 79–480. *pl. 1–18.* Jl 1909.